teresting than ever during the coming year. A word from you to this effect to some other comrade may secure a sub-

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1904.

VOL. XXIII-NO. 50.-WHOLE NO. 1205.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND EDWIN M. STANTON. Jan. 15, 1862, Edwin M. Stanton became Secretary of War, and through his stimulus the recruitment was so energet. At this early period of the war the dif-

Two Shining Leaders of the Great War, 1861–1865.

By Brig.-Gen. THOMAS M. VINCENT, U. S. A.

fer to some of their great labors from

Their labors were not in the field, for, as Commander-in-Chief and War Minister, in the great general struggle, they could not appear in person upon the fields of minor engagements. But they accomplished more than did the minor com manders. Through their efforts battles were made successful, and distinction was made to crown Generals and others. Their efforts, by day and by night, gave luster to the armies of the Union.

Through their inspiration they were present on every field, and organized vic-

George Bancroft, on a most memorable occasion, after referring to the prediction of a West Jersey Quaker, 120 years be fore, that the consequence of importing slaves would "be grievous to posterity," and the language of Patrick Henry, in 1773, that a serious view of the subject "gives a gloomy prospect to future times," continued by quoting, in connection with efforts for emancipation and abolition, words of despair from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others, and recited how the enslavement of the African re sulted in a storm, adding:

"The storm rose to a whirlwind; who should allay its wrath? The most experienced statesman of the country had failed; there was no hope from those who were great in the flesh; could relief come from one whose wisdom was like the wis-dom of little children?

'The choice of America fell on a man born west of the Alleghenies, in the cabin of poor people of Hardin County, Kentucky-Abraham Lincoln."

Yes, fortunately, the choice fell to the man who, in the year 1831, when an obscure flat-boatman, after having witnessed the flogging of a slave-woman, said: "If ever I get a chance at that institution, I will hit it hard!" Years thereafter, upon leaving his neighbors in order to take the oath of office as President of the United States, he added: "I leave you on an errand of National importance, attended, as you are aware, with some difficulties." It was not long afterward, at a time when the North did not seem to be ready, when the calmness of the people was so great that it led to discouragement, that he remarked: "I begin to believe there is no North!"

ONE OF LINCOLN'S ILLUSTRATIONS. On one occasion, when written to relative to the resources of a man with whom a business firm had some dealings, he re-

"I am well acquainted with Mr. Brown, and know his circumstances. First of all. he has a wife and baby; together they ought to be worth \$50,000 to any man. Secondly, he has an office, in which there is a table worth \$1.50, and three chairs worth, say \$1. Last of all, there is in one corner a large rathole, which will bear

That letter, at the anniversary celebra-tion of Lincoln's 82d birthday, led to the following by the orator of the occasion: "At last, when he took the oath, what did he find? " When he came to



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

by dollars. He found in the Nationa Treasury a table worth \$1.50, and three chairs worth \$1 * *; and he found on the south side of the National premises bear looking into, for down it had vanished prosperity and the National existence itself was just disappearing when Abraham Lincoln rescued it, though strange to say, he was criticised because he grasped it by the hair of its head."
As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy he was soon confronted with

civil war, and recognized the aphorism: The sole object of a just war is to make the enemy feel the evils of his injustice, and, by his sufferings, amend his ways; he must, therefore, be attacked in the most accessible quarter.' AN ALMOST PARALYZED GOVERNMENT.

But in April, 1861, the Government of the United States was, for the purpose of war, paralyzed. It had not, practically, an far from being able to attack the "accessible quarter" of an internal enemy, in conspiracy over an area of 733,144 square miles, connected with a shore line of 25,-144 miles, a coast line of 3,523 miles, and an interior boundary of 7,031 miles. This was the most important of the considerable difficulties, or obstacles,

Powerless, however, as the Government then was to overcome the gigantic attack on its life, there was, fortunately, a grand latent power, awaiting for its development only the demand of the National heart, and the regular army to educate it and prepare it for service. After about seven months of preparation that power was manifested under an organization numbering 640,637 officers and enlisted men-the volunteer army of the United States, with its elements of patriotism, wisdom, courage, and moderation.

During its organization Simon Cameron was at the head of the Department of service before July 1. War, and it cannot be denied that he achieved grand and valuable results at a violence had fully dawned, and it was dients; and the exertion was considered an interest of the world: and experience seemed to war-

Truly are men known by the parts they In the recruitment of that powerful play—their works—and, therefore, in giv- force, and its subsequent great increase, ing some attention to events connected the people made great sacrifices. "The with Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. President was led along by the greatness Stanton, it will not be out of place to re- of their self-sacrificing example, and as a child, in a dark night on a rugged way, catches hold of the hand of its father for

guidance and support, he clung fast to the

hand of the people and moved calmly through the gloom.

In connection with the mobilization, it nust be remembered that Jan. 1, 1861, the authorized army of the United States consisted of two regiments of dragoons, two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of mounted riflemen, four regiments of artillery, and 10 regiments of infantry-aggregating, present and absent, 16,402 commissioned officers and enlisted men, in- Military Board of Kentucky-requested lusive of the general officers and general

April 15 of that year it was officially promulgated by the President that revolutionary combinations existed in certain States, and 75,000 militia, for three months' service, were called to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. In addition, all loyal ration of the Union, and the belief, in view citizens were appealed to, that they might of the important military movements then favor, facilitate, and aid the effort to maining the horses, that the time had arrived for partment call of May 1, ordered the contains the horses, the contains the contains

stimulus the recruitment was so energet-ically pressed by the people that April 3, overcome the rebellion. At this time, had any one said it would require 2,678,697 enlistments from first to last, and an increase of the volunteer forces, in service at could have been placed in service within one time, to 1,034,064, in order that armed resistance to the Government might be overthrown, the assertion would have been considered as marking insanity. It will be placed in service 58,689 men. Of that out of 300,000 men, and more than one nished within 11 days. person alleged him to be under a visitation mane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the army." And when Simon Cameron advised that 500,000 men should be raised, the people laughed and thought he was mad.

"SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE."

Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Marysouri. Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, of cavalry for nine months. and Wisconsin-also the President of the the President to call upon the several States for such number of men as might | month. be required to fill up all organizations in the field and to add to the armies then organized. The request was based on a de-

If there is anything wanting which is with in my power to give, do not fail to let me lenow it. And now with a brave army, and a just cause may God sustain yours

LINCOLN'S GODSPEED.

event, consistency with the objects he had | three years. This call for volunteers was, referred to, care should be taken to avoid Aug. 4, supplemented by one through a any devastation, any destruction of, or draft for 300,000 militia for nine months' interference with, property, or any distur-bance of peaceful citizens in any part of When the President took this first de-

cided action against the rebellion, the danger threatening the seat of Government on May 1 to 1,034,064.
will be indicated by the following:

Feb. 24, 1864, by ac

(General Orders, No. 4.) Headquarters of the Army, Washington, April 26, 1861.

I. From the known assemblage near this city of numerous hostile bodies of troops, it is evident that an attack upon it may soon be expected. In such an event, take the inventory of the National assets, he found in many a home mothers, children, affections, hopes, not to be counted all the forces, regular or volunteer, present all the forces, regular or volunteer, present for the defence of the Capital-that is, for the defence of the Government, the peaceful inhabitants of the city, their property, the public buildings and public archives.

II. At the first moment of an attack every regiment, battalion, squadron and independent company will promptly assem-ble at its established rendezvous (in or out of the public buildings), ready for battle, and wait for orders.

III. The pickets (or advance guards)

will stand fast till driven in by overwhelming forces; but it is expected that those stationed to defend bridges-having every advantage of position-will not give way until actually pushed by the bayonet. Such obstinancy on the part of pickets so stationed is absolutely necessary to give time for the troops in the rear to assemble at their places of rendezvous.

IV. All advance guards and pickets driven in will fall back slowly to delay the

advance of the enemy as much as possible. before repairing to their proper rendeztroops lodged in the public buildings and in the Navy Yard will remain for their defense, respectively, unless specially ordered elsewhere, with the exceptions that the 7th New York regiment and the Massachusetts regiment will march rapidly towards the President's Square for its de-fense; and the Rhode Island regiment (in

the Department of the Interior), when full, will make a diversion, by detachment, to assist in the defense of the General Post Office Building, if necessary.

THREE-YEAR MEN CALLED FOR.

May 3, the President deemed it indispensably necessary to further augment the forces by 42,034 three-year volunteers (39 regiments of infantry and one of cavalry).
and 22,714 officers and enlisted men, regulars (eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery), thus making the forces, exclusive of the Navy, authorized for the protection of the National

for 40 regiments of volunteers was ex- 200,000 to 400,000 in two months' time.

service. Jan. 1. 1863, the volunteer forces num

bered 892,728; Jan. 1, 1864, that number had been reduced to 836,101; but on Jan. 1, 1865, it had been increased to 937,441, and

Feb. 24, 1864, by act of Congress approved that date, the President was authorized, whenever he deemed it necessary during the war, to call for such number of men for the military service of the United States as the public exigencies might require. It established the will of the President as the authority for raising troops, and conferred a delicate and mighty power. That expressed confidence in the President was a sound rebuke to those who, not much more than one year before, had in contemplation to impeach

and remove him from office. From first to last 2,678,967 men were furnished, and organized into 1,668 regi-ments, 21 battalions and 504 independent companies of infantry; 232 regiments; nine battalions, and 122 independent combattalions, and 274 companies of artillery.

EVIL OF NEW REGIMENTS.

The constant addition to the forces of weakness to the armies. As a great evil, may here be referred to.

War Department was to secure recruits for old regiments, and thus maintain their organizations. The Secretary of War, in order to make a determined stand, secured in December, 1864, the views of the General-in-Chief and army commanders. All were n support of the opinion of the Secretary relative to the necessity of recruits for old regiments, but the pressure of the States and 56 new regiments and 129 new pendent companies, under the call of Dec 18, 1864, were added to the list of organizations in service, in addition to 77 new regiments and 98 companies under the call of July 18, 1864. All this at a time when the Army of the Potomac, alone, required 80,000 recruits to fill its organizations to the maximum-some 400,000 would have been necessary for all the armies—and when experienced and gallant Lieutenant-Colonels and other regimental officers, bearings the wounds of many battles, could not receive promotion owing to deplated state of their commands. The Ninth Corps, 161,851 officers and men, and absent, from the rendezvous, the depleted state of their commands. The subject was pointedly referred to by the commander of one of the armies as fol-

"The raising of new regiments is a "There is no intention, I suppose, that hese new regiments should serve the

United States, and their Colonels will hardly come into contact with the army. Still, if it be the intention to put these new regiments into the field, where their Colonels would have command of older and better regimental commanders, it is a question for the War Department to determine, and not mine. I must take troops as they come to me, and respect the com-

There is a record of the increase, on one occasion, of the army of France from

War, and it cannot be denied that he achieved grand and valuable results at a time when his Department had to encount ter great embarransements. He has said; "How difficult it was to fill the position of Secretary of War none but myself can every know. • • It was a terrible time."

The difficulty was to restrain the volume from exceeding the actual force regular of the exceptance, was generously, we were unprepared for the exceptance, was generously, we were unprepared for the exceptance was generously, we were unprepared for the exceptance was generously, we were unprepared for the exceptance was done away with, and the volume transmit of the great energy and genius in the belief that this change would produce much misery and crime, that the disciplance of the great energy and genius in the clearly apparent that the measures authorized the great energy and genius in the clearly apparent that the measures authorized the great energy and genius in the clearly apparent that the measures authorized to be seen being to find the option, as well as the militury spirit of the French nation.

When brought to my office I met him pleasantly. I knew what had been found upon him, and I desired to locate Cole to the great energy and genius in the diarged vetrans would be seen begging in pleasantly. I knew what had been found upon him, and I desired to locate Cole the great energy and genius in the other prise. Old the great energy and genius in the other prise. On the French nation.

When brought to my office I met him pleasantly. I knew what had been found upon him, and I desired to locate Cole the great energy and erime, that the disarged vetrans would be seen begging in pleasantly. I knew what had been found upon him, and I desired to locate Cole the great energy and erime. Though sent result of the pleasantly. I knew what had been found upon him, and I desired to locate Cole the great energy and erim the belief that this chauge would promote the distribution of the pleasantly. I knew what had been found the very street,

ceeded—71 regiments of infantry, one of heavy artillery, and 10 batteries of light artillery were accepted and mustered into service before July 1.

Interview with proper to inaube disbandment of Cromwell's army:

Davis was brought immediately to me.

The disbandment of Davis was brought immediately to me.

The statement made to me is, that Col. as his captors knew his importance. They believed he was an officer, and also knew been said, could have been said, could have been service before July 1.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DAVIS

ficulties in arming, clothing, and equip-1862, the forces were deemed sufficient to overcome the rebellion. At this time, had thousands were declined. Could arms, clothing, and equipage have been secured

recalled that early in 1861 an officer, with number over 50,000-from the farmers fame now world-wide, urged the calling and mechanics of the State-were fur-

"Animated by a common purpose, and of insanity—a subject fit for the institu-tion having for its object "the most hu-ment, * * (they) left their har-

June 28, the Governors of Maine, New fantry for three years; 58 regiments of in fantry for nine months; 34 batteries of artillery for three years; 42 companies land, Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee, Mis- cavalry for three years; and 36 companies Also 50,000 recruits for old three-years

regiments—a grand aggregate of 370,349 men; an average of about 82,211 per

ONE HUNDRED DAY MEN.

Under the proposition (accepted by the President April 23, 1864) of the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to furnish 85,000 100-day favor, facilitate, and aid the effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of our popular Government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. The President deemed it proper to add that the first service of the forces would, probably, be to repossess the forts, places, and property which had been seized from the Union, and directed that in every

in progress, that the time had arrived for prompt and vigorous measures, thus to speedily crush the rebellion. The decisive places, the semed are at hand, and the people were desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all needful reinforcements to sustain the Government.

The President concurred in the wisdom of the views expressed in the request, and one battalion, mustered, for the views expressed in the request, and one battalion, mustered, clothed, armed, equipped, and ready for transportation to the field. On May 24, 22 days from the date of rendezvous, the

Here it will be of interest to remember that from April 15, 1861, to April 28, 1865, a period of about 48 consecutive months, there was supplied a monthly average, for the Union and Confederate armies, of 75,000 men—a large army in itself. Considering the increase in the population of the United States since the re-

The orders for musters-out, issued on and subsequent to April 29, 1865, brought gladness to many hearts, and the gallant men who had, after a vast sacrifice of life and health, caused nesses to dawn.

The soldiers and the people were tired the undergrowth of the forest was red with it; and the armies marched on with munication to any basis of supply, and majestic courage from one conflict to another, knowing that they were fighting command from the adjacent country until

for God and Liberty." I cannot think of that terrific struggle, a battle in which Lincoln was, for four long years, the Commander-in-Chief, long years, the Commander-in-Chief, of the Tennessee, occupying temporarily without attaching to it the historic words a portion of the territory of the Depart used in connection with Waterloo, that cul- ment of the Cumberland, but not report unrestful and destructive energy-"a period throughout which the wealth of na-tions was scattered like sand, and the blood of nations lavished like water": "A battle fought for the interests of the human race, felt even, where they were not understood; so that the tutelary angel of man, when he traverses such a dreadful field, when he reads the distorted features. counts the ghastly ruins, sums the hidden anguish in the barvests

panies of cavalry; and 52 regiments, six of horror breathing from the silent nevertheless, speaking as God's messen-

ger, 'blesses it and calls it very good.' The rapidity with which the work of new regiments proved a great element of disbandment was executed will be apparent from the fact that, to Aug. 7, 640,806 it may here be referred to.

Under every call, the first act of Governors of States was to ask for authority to raise new regiments. The desire of the States was to ask for authority to raise new regiments. The desire of the States was to ask for authority to raise new regiments. The desire of the States was to ask for authority to raise new regiments. The desire of the States was to ask for authority and the States was to ask for a states was to ask for a states was to ask for a s 887; May 1, 986,782; June 30, 1,010,670;

Nov. 1, 1,023,021—leaving then in service 11,043 volunteers, colored and white.

The command of Sherman (Army of the Tennessee and Army of Georgia) and The command of Sherman (Army of the Tennessee and Army of Georgia) and the Army of the Potomac were the first to complete their musters-out entirely. Reg. complete their musters-ont entirely. Regiments commenced leaving Sherman's command, then numbering, present and absent, 116,183 officers and men, from the rendezvous, near Washington, on May 29 and on Aug. 1 the last one of the regiments mustered out left Louisville, Ky., to which point the command (after the musters-out therefrom were partly completed) was transferred, and the armies omposing it merged into one-the Army of the Tennessee. The work of mustering out the troops was not continuous-it was

present and absent, from the rendezvous, near Washington, on May 29, and about six weeks thereafter (July 19) the last regiment started for home. During the intermeans desired to fill the quota and avoid val the work, like that of Sherman's command, was not continuous. It was interthe Sixth Corps from Danville, Va., to Washington, and the consolidation, by orders of June 28, of the remaining portion of the army into a provisional corps, numbering, present and absent, 22,699 officers

Thus, for the two commands in ques tion, and between May 29 and Aug. 1 (two months), 279,034 officers and men. present and absent, were mustered out and placed en route to their homes. Including the other arnies and depart-

"The Unknown Army."

How many Union Soldiers are living who are not pensioners?

Congress will ask this question again next Winter, and if no fair answer is made Congress will overestimate the number, as it probably did last Winter, calling it the Unknown Army. The result will be that important measures to benefit veterans will be sidetracked.

The National Tribune does not believe the Unknown Army is a very large army. But whether it is large or small it will be of advantage to veterans to answer the question.

With this end in view, The National Tribune requests every Union soldier who does not draw pension to write briefly, on postal card or in letter, his name, present postoffice address, date of birth, company and regiment, and length of service. State, also, "never applied," or "applied and was rejected," as the case may be. This request is made particularly to those who are under the age of 62.

Dept. A, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C. Address

SAMUEL DAVIS, SPY.

troops, the Governor of Stanton's native He Dies Rather Than Betray His Superior Officer-Executed at Pulaski, Tenn., November, 1863.

would be executed.

of his letters.

friends and relatives of soldiers in the

to Gen. Bragg, and much accurate in-

formation of my forces, of our defenses,

our intentions, substance of my orders, criticisms as to my treatment of the citi-

zens, and a general approval of my pay-

ment for supplies, while a few denounced severely some of the parties who had

Capt. Coleman mentioned this in one

There were also intimations of the en-

deavor that would be made to interrupt

my work, and plans for the capture of single soldiers and small parties of the

DAVIS PROVES OBDURATE

I had Davis brought before me again after my Provost-Marshal had reported

his inability to obtain anything of value from him. I then informed him that he

would be tried as a spy; that the evidence

and made a direct appeal to him to give

very quietly, but firmly, refused to do it.

I therefore let him be tried and suffer the consequences. Considerable interest was

taken in young Davis by the Provost-Marshal and Chaplain Young, and con-

siderable pressure was brought to bear

upon them by some of the citizens of

Pulaski; and I am under the impression

that some of them saw Davis and en-

deavored to induce him to save himself,

but they failed. Mrs. John A. Jackson

He took him in hand and never gave it

up until the last moment, going to the

Davis died to save his own chief, Col

The parties who were prisoners with

who had selected Davis as the messenger

and knew Col. Shaw, as well as all the

Shaw, who has in prison with him and

moments before his execution.

was captured the same day.

hauled in supplies under the orders.

command out after forage.

By Maj.-Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

clothed, armed, equipped, and ready for transportation to the field. On May 24, 22 days from the date of rendezvous, the 42 regiments embracing the force were in active service.

Here it will be of interest to remember.

itself. Considering the increase in the population of the United States since the rebellion, a sound and instructive deduction can be made relative to the present military power of our now united country.

(whose head of column was near Eastport, on Tennessee River) to drop everything and I think the man Moore, whom the corps (the Sixteenth) was then located at Corinth, Miss., and I brought up the located the content of the Contederate to the content to the content

were anxious to pass from the army to nessee and to instruct me to rebuild the civil life, which they did "so quietly that it was scarcely known save by the welcome fulfilling of above order is fully set forth by Gen. Grant in his Memoirs. When I reached the line of the Nashof war. For with truth has it been said ville & Decatur Railroad, I distributed my that "in 625 battles and severe skirmishes blood flowed like water. It streamed over the grassy plains; it stained the rocks: 8,000 animals, and was without pro-

> I could rebuild the railroad and receive my supplies from Nashville. My command was a part of the Army ing or subject to the commander of that

Department. GETTING SUPPLIES. Upon an examination of the country, I

found that there was an abundance of everything needed to supply my command, except where Sherman's forces had swept across it along Elk River. He wrote me "I do not think that my forces have left a chicken for you." I also found that was in a country where the sentiment of the people was almost unanimously against us. I had very little faith in converting them by the taking of the oath of allegiance. I therefore issued an order, stating that the products of the country I required to supply my command, and to all who had these products, regardless of their sentiments, who would bring them to the stations where my troops were located, I would pay a fair price for them, but if I had to send and bring the supplies myself, that I should take them with out making payment, giving them only re-ceipts; and also issued instructions that every train going for supplies should be ing the proper voucher, but it also gave an opportunity for straggling bands to

nor of Tennessee and the Department Com-mander of the Cumberland. Upon investigation, I found most of those depredations were committed by ir-responsible parties of both sides, and I also discovered that there was a wellorganized and disciplined corps of scouts and spies within my lines, one force operating to the east of the line, under Capt. Coleman, and another force operating to the west, having its headquarters in the vicinity of Florence, Ala. I issued orders to my own spies to locate these parties, sending out scouting parties to wipe them out or drive them across the Tennesse

My cavalry had considerable experience My cavalry had considerable experience I remember, made a personal appeal in in this work in and around Corinth, and his behalf directly to me. Davis was conthey were very successful, and brought in victed upon trial and sentenced. Then rupted and delayed by the movement of many prisoners, most of whom could only one of my noted scouts, known as "Chickasaw," believed that he could prevail upon Davis to give the information we asked. be treated as prisoners of war.

DAVIS CAPTURED. The 7th Kans. Cav. was very efficient in this service, and they captured Samuel Davis, Joshua Brown, Smith, and Gen. Bragg's Chief of Scouts and Secret Service, Col. S. Shaw, all about the same time. We did not know of the importance of the capture of Shaw, or that he was the Capt. Coleman commanding Bragg's secret Davis have informed me that it was Shaw service force. Nothing was found on any of the prisoners of importance, except upon to Gen. Bragg, and had given to him part ments, the number was increased by Aug. Davis, who evidently had been selected to of his mail and papers. officers and men.

A COMPARISON.

Had it been possible to spare all the volunteers, the entire number, 1,034.064, could easily have been disbanded and restricted to the spare within three months.

Davis, who evidently had been selected to carry the information they had all obtained through to Gen. Bragg. Upon Davis were found letters from Capt. Coleman and the commander of the scouts to the east of us, and many others. I was very anxious to capture Coleman and the very anxious to capture Coleman and break up his command, as my own scouts the sound that the same time that Davis me by one of the prisoners who was captured to their homes within three months. turned to their homes within three months break up his command, as my own scouts tured about the same time that Davis from the date (May 29, 1865) the move- and spies within the Confederate line were was and who was imprisoned with him up continually reporting to us the news sent to the time he was convicted and sentenced. In Macaulay's England we find the fol-South from and the movements of Colelowing relative to the disbandment of man within my lines.

Cromwell's army:

Davis was brought

for he was a far more important person to us than was Davis.

During the war I had many spies captured; some executed, who were captured within the Confederate lines and who were

of the facts, that Shaw would be executed

equally brave in meeting their fate.

By an extraordinary effort I saved the life of one who was captured by Forrest. Through my efforts this man escaped, though Gen. Forrest sized him up correctly. He was one of the most important men we ever had within the Confederate

Forrest was determined to hang him, but Maj.-Gen. Polk believed him innocent and desired to save him.

Great interest was taken in Davis at the time, because it was known by all of the command that I desired to save him. It is not, therefore, necessary for me to state that I regretted to see sentence executed; but it was one of the fates of war, which is cruelty itself, and there is no refining it.

I find this letter bearing upon the case:

it may be of interest. It is my first re-port to Maj. B. M. Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Tennes-see, notifying him of the capture of Davis. It is dated Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1863, and is as follows:

own counsel, and we obtained no informa-"I herewith inclose a copy of dispatches tion of value from them.

The reason of this reticence was the taken from one of Bragg's spies. He had a heavy mail, papers, etc., and shows Capt. Coleman is pretty well posted. "We have broken up several bands of nounted robbers and Confederate cavalry missioned officers and 100 enlisted men, who have been forwarded.

"I also forward a few of the most im-portant letters found in the mail. The tooth-brushes and blank-books I was greatly in need of and therefore appropriated "Very respectfully, your obedient ser-

"G. M. Donge, Brigadier-General." WHY THE DEATH PENALTY.

The severe penalty of death, where spy is captured, is not because there is anything dishonorable in the fact of the erson being a spy, as only men of peculiar gifts for such service, men of courage and cool judgment and undoubted patriotism are selected. The fact that the information they obtain is found within their enemy's lines and probably of great danger to an army is what causes the penalty to be so very severe. A soldier caught in the uniform, or a part of the uniform, of fact that they all knew Col. Shaw was one of our captives, and that if his importance was made known to us he would cartainly there in violation of the Articles of War was made known to us he would certainly be hung, and they did not think that Dayis prohibit his being treated as a prisoner of war, when caught as Davis was in our Upon Davis was found a large mail of value. Much of it was letters from the uniform, with valuable documents upon

him, and seals his fate. I appreciate fully that the people of Confederate army. There were many small presents, one or two, I remember, stand his soldierly qualities and propose to honor his memory. I take pleasure in aiding in raising the monument to his memory, although the services he performed were for the purpose of injuring my command, but given in faithfully performing the duties he was assigned to.

> THE BLUE AND NOT THE GRAY. BY AN UNRECONSTRUCTED UNION VETERAN.

> F. E. F. Old brothers in battle, this song is for "Tis the song of the heavenly tint of the As spotless as that of a bright Summer With never a shade or suspicion of gray.

We thought, at the close of that terrible would be tried as a spy; that the evidence against him would surely convict him, We had buried, forever, that specter of me the information I knew he had. He But, lo! it arises, at last, from its grave, And from odium of ages its record would

> maintained, And red with the blood of our dead brothers stained, Still boast of the gray and the havoc it wrought: Shall we also honor the treason we fought? Has the wrong of that conflict changed place with the right?

> Let those who the emblems of treason

Has time bleached the scarlet of treason to white? What did we fight for, can any man say, If the blue is but honored alike with the

scaffold with a promise of pardon a few | Did our blood run in rivers to settle the That Nation was greater than State but in name? How vain were the holocaust; still are de-The laws which we fought for, our Nation to guide.

> But higher than all the enactments of The real issue then was a part of God's That surely must triumph, whatever men

> And Justice eternal declare for the blue. Our slogan of old was "All men shall be free. And color or race ban shall never more We fought and we conquered, and yet,

portant documents to Davis, and that their Though all others waver, stand, veterans,

